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Reported Arrest of Senator Mason, of Virginia.

RELEASE OF GENERAL HARNEY, &c., &c., &c.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

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REPORTED RELEASE OF GEN. HARNEY.

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QUARTERING THE WASHINGTON TROOPS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

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Col. Schurz is here. He has obtained three months' leave of absence from his mission at Madrid, and will soon go West, there to engage in a more active, but no less efficient service.

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Once officers received by the President to-day. An applicant for a consulate was referred by him to the State Department to-day that no more appointments of that class would be made. It will travel Northward was less obstructed than at present.

Parades have been going on all day. The Rhode Island regiment marched up from the Arsenal, where the men who came in the Blenheim remained over last night, to the Patent Office, where they are quartered, followed by their own large baggage wagons, drawn by their own horses, and led by horses for relays. In the afternoon they were mustered into service, and reviewed by the President.

The Sixth regiment of the District militia was mustered to-day. The whole number of the District militia is two thousand seven hundred.

The Sixth Massachusetts regiment paraded this morning, in their shirt sleeves, carrying muskets but no equipments.

Every Saturday there will be music by the Marine band, and the other bands now in the city, in the President's grounds, and every Wednesday in the Capitol grounds at five o'clock. The grounds behind the Capitol are used every day for drill by the Seventh of New York, and Sixth of Massachusetts.

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The testimony respecting the affair is conflicting, but, on the whole, leans against the soldiers, and the jury brought in a verdict of simple murder. The corporal, J. H. Murphy, and the men, eleven in number, have been arrested for trial, the civil authorities being assisted by a company of United States troops detailed for the purpose. The affair is an unfortunate one.

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The Twelfth New York regiment, which is quartered at the Assembly Rooms, in Louisiana avenue, dined at Willard's to-day.

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A Marylander, who is employed in one of the public offices here, made a good speculation at Alexandria yesterday. He bought twenty thousand pounds of fish, then herring at four dollars a thousand, and the shad at five dollars and fifty cents per hundred. The former this morning brought, at the same place, eight dollars per thousand, and the latter had also nearly doubled. This sudden rise in price is attributable to an order from the Virginia authorities, forbidding the sale of fish at or above Alexandria.

Droves of cattle, on their way through Virginia to this city, have also been stopped.

One man reported that he saw five or six companies, on their way from church at Alexandria, drilling. There may be over a thousand troops there. Half a dozen brass pieces were stationed in front of a building, supposed to be a bank.

Several of the Seventh New York regiment, who have not been entirely well, have obtained short furloughs, and ten or fifteen have gone to New York. They will soon be back.

No more troops have arrived in the city since last night. The Sixty-ninth New York regiment is soon expected.

A train left for Annapolis at half past twelve to-day, carrying the mails and a number of passengers. It will return with troops in the course of the night. No regular mail arrangements have yet been perfected, and no newspapers have been received from the North, except by private hand, of a later date than Sunday week.

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The mails sometimes go by Annapolis, and sometimes by Baltimore. The Post Office Department has ordered to send a steamer to and from Annapolis and Perryville, if the War Department will run a regular train, but no definite arrangement has yet been perfected.

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The Charleston Mercury earnestly protests against the advice of certain Southern journals, which urge an immediate assault on Washington and its occupation as the capital of the Confederate States.

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Gen. Lee from Virginia gives it as his opinion that the ordinance of secession will be affirmed by over one hundred thousand majority.

THE WAR MEASURES OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Washington, April 29, 1861.

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IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MARYLAND.

SECESSIONISM KILLED IN THE LEGISLATURE.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., April 29, 1861.

A test vote in the Maryland Legislature, at Frederick, to-day, on secession, resulted yeas 13, nays 53.

SECESSION DEFUNCT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 29, 1861.

Secession's defeat in Baltimore, and the Union sentiment again triumphant. But few men are willing to-day to announce themselves secessionists. One week's secession has overwhelmed the conspirators, and the Union sentiment is now stronger and deeper than ever. The day of reckoning has come, and those who last week, sustained by the police, degraded our city, shrink from the public gaze. The secession is overthrown in all parts of the State, and we are prepared to meet the issue at the ballot box. As we were the delegates of the past ten days, they have forever settled the question of secession in Maryland. On Wednesday, our City in House, which has been the den in which most of the treason has been hatched, will be cleared of its traitors, and the new appointments will take their places. The American flag will be immediately hoisted over the Custom House, and responded to throughout the city, despite the prohibition of our dictators. The boys are selling miniature flags on the streets. The secession flag has disappeared, it being regarded as the emblem of our terrible wrongs.

A Montgomery correspondent of the Charleston Courier says: "The Attorney General, Mr. Benjamin, authorities me to say that the commissioners for privateers are being prepared, and will be issued as soon as Congress shall declare war, which it will undoubtedly do. Those intending to apply for them had better be preparing their bonds, &c. The instructions will contain a prohibition on the seizure of cotton from Southern ports, whether in British or American bottoms. The application for letters of marque are numerous at New Orleans. I understand the blockade of our Southern ports, ordered by President Lincoln, does not include cotton vessels."

The Montgomery Mail of Thursday says that a portion of the crew of the steamer Star of the West, recently taken by the Confederate States as prisoners of war, have arrived at Montgomery for trial.

There is good reason for stating that the Naval Academy is to be removed, at least temporarily, from Annapolis to Newport, R. I.

It was ascertained at the State Department to-day that no more diplomatic and consular appointments will be made, and no consideration given to the subject until all the avenues leading to the capital are opened for the passage of citizens and United States troops.

The Navy Department has issued an order similar to that from the War Department, that amounts due to the recent officers from the States claiming to have seceded, will hereafter be paid them from the United States funds heretofore sent to or deposited in those States, except in cases where the Department shall otherwise direct.

UNION MEETING IN BALTIMORE—COMMUNICATION WITH PHILADELPHIA RE-ESTABLISHED.

BALTIMORE, April 29, 1861.

A spontaneous union meeting was held to-night in East Baltimore. 1,500 to 2,000 persons were present, and great enthusiasm was manifested. Strong, straight out Union resolutions were adopted, and the national banner was unfurled.

Regular daily communication with Philadelphia is now re-established. Steamers will run regularly between this city and Ferryville, connecting with all trains on the Philadelphia railroad.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

PANORAMA, April 29, 1861.

The House met at the usual hour.

Mr. Moulton presented the petition of 216 voters of Prince George's county, praying the Legislature to pass an act of secession immediately. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Paron obtained leave to report a bill to authorize the County Commissioners of the State to levy on the accessible property of the counties to such amount as they may deem necessary for the defence of their respective counties.

The bill authorizing the banks of the State to issue one dollar notes was referred to the Committee on Currency.

Mr. Holland offered an order that the Governor and Adjutant-General be required to report early to the House what amount of the \$70,000 appropriated at the last session of the Legislature to arm the State, has been expended, and by whom expended, whether any agent has been appointed by the Governor and Adjutant-General to distribute the arms.

Mr. Scott reported a bill to provide for the call of a sovereign convention of the people, on Thursday, the 30th of May.

On motion the bill was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Fries obtained leave to report a bill to authorize the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to issue small notes to a limited amount, to be used as a currency.

Mr. Scott reported a bill to repeal those sections of the public law which provide for return days for original and judicial process in the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas in Baltimore city, other than, and in addition to, the regular terms of said courts, so that no process original or judicial, or contract, shall be made returnable except to the next term of said courts respectively. The law to take effect from its passage, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Jackson offered an order that the committee of ways and means be requested to take into consideration the propriety of reporting a bill for a new assessment of property in the State. Adopted.

Mr. Wallis offered an order that the Governor be requested to furnish the House, at his earliest convenience with a copy of his letter to the Secretary of War, in which the letter of the latter bearing date April 17, 1861, a reply; and also copies of all other correspondence which may have taken place between himself and any other officer or officers of the general government, since the 4th of March last. Adopted.

Mr. Wallis, from the majority of the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the memorial of 216 voters of Prince George's county, praying the Legislature, in its judgment it possesses the power to pass an ordinance of secession without delay, reported that in its judgment the Legislature does not possess the power to pass such an ordinance as is prayed, and that the prayer of the said memorial cannot, therefore, be granted. This was signed by Messrs. Wallis, Lang, Dennis, Briscoe and Compton.

Messrs. Gordon and Goldsborough of the Committee on Federal Relations offered a minority report, stating that they report unfavorably to the prayer of said memorial.

The motion was discussed by Messrs. Wallis, Gordon, Dennis, Compton, Pitts, Chaplain, Briscoe, Long and Johnston.

Mr. Wallis said the motion presented the direct question to the House of the constitutional power of the Legislature to pass any act of secession. He was in favor of immediately taking the sense of the House on the subject, and settling the public mind as to the sentiment and action of the Legislature.

Mr. Gordon said he presented only the question of the expediency of granting the prayer of the petitioners. The vote was regarded by most of the members as indicating the views of members upon the constitutional question. The motion was rejected, 33 yeas to 83 nays. Messrs. Worthington, Dennison, Chaplain, Bryan, Wooten, Jones of Prince George's, Jacobs, Kissler, Goldsborough, Griffith, Gordon, Bernard and Mills voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Bryan asked to be excused from voting, but the House refused.

The majority report was then adopted without a division being called.

The House adjourned till four o'clock.

THROUGH BALTIMORE OR DIE.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 29, 1861.

I leave here with a company of volunteers this morning. We shall carry the stars and stripes through Baltimore or die.

J. T. Captain.

NEW YORK STATE WAR MOVEMENTS.

ALBANY, April 29, 1861.

Four full volunteer companies left this city at a quarter past two this afternoon for Elmira. They were escorted to the depot by the Old Guard and Millard Guard. An immense concourse of our citizens turned out to see the companies take their departure. They left amid the roar of cannon, the waving of handkerchiefs and the hurrahs of the multitude. The companies are commanded by Captains Baker, Kennedy, Schrock and Gangan.

At Warsaw, Wyoming county, a meeting has been held. A company was formed at once, and \$1,000 subscribed for the families of the volunteers. Two more companies will be raised immediately. Albany, in the same county, a company has been formed, and others are about to be raised. The most intense feeling exists.

A company of volunteers numbering 80 men, under command of Captain Augustus J. Root, left here for their place of rendezvous at Syracuse to-day. They belong to the Fifty first regiment. Three other companies are organized and nearly ready to leave this place. An immense crowd gathered at the depot to witness the departure of the volunteers. Among the crowd were many of the relatives of members of the company, a number of whom seemed in very high spirits.

NATON, N. Y., April 29, 1861.

A large crowd, including many ladies, assembled at the station on Saturday afternoon to witness the raising of the flag on a tall hemlock from the old Jay farm. Eloquent speeches, from the Rev. Dr. Henry, of the Episcopal church; Judge Robertson and others, were received with great applause.

Notice was given in the Episcopal church yesterday by Rev. Mr. Briggs of a meeting of ladies at the Jay farm on Friday to prepare hospital supplies. On Saturday next, at two P. M., a general gathering is expected at the Bedford Court House to all the enlistment of volunteers, the establishments of a Union fund and the formation of a Home Guard. Among the gentlemen on the committee to solicit subscriptions, are, Mr. Wm. P. Woodcock, Benjamin F. Ambler, A. F. Dickinson, Wm. H. Robertson, Captain Gardner, Dr. Shovey, James Lounsbury.

THE CHARLESTONIAN'S AFRAID OF THEIR POWDER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 29, 1861.

The Charleston Mercury recommends their citizens and the inhabitants of the seceding States, "not to waste any more powder in salutes, as it is likely to be wanted elsewhere. They have doubtless found out that their supply from the North is cut off."

QUARTERING THE WASHINGTON TROOPS.

Nearly 15,000 troops are now stationed in Washington, and a great portion of them are without proper shelter. The public buildings are occupied, and the accommodations for quartering the soldiers are now entirely exhausted. The churches seem to be the only resource left, and the citizens of Washington, who have raised the federal flag on the edifice of divine worship, should not extend their charity to the troops, but should throw them open for occupancy by troops. The brave fellows who have endured all the fatigues of marching and travelling to protect the national capital, certainly deserve good treatment at the hands of its residents.

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